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## CIRCULATION DURING AUGUST.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1902, all in regular edition, was as per schedule below:

| Date.   | Copies. | Date.   | Copies. |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.....  | 116,720 | 17..... | 116,800 |
| 2.....  | 116,890 | 18..... | 114,180 |
| 3.....  | 119,530 | 19..... | 114,910 |
| 4.....  | 116,780 | 20..... | 116,730 |
| 5.....  | 115,700 | 21..... | 116,600 |
| 6.....  | 115,550 | 22..... | 114,410 |
| 7.....  | 115,390 | 23..... | 117,470 |
| 8.....  | 115,720 | 24..... | 118,960 |
| 9.....  | 116,520 | 25..... | 115,490 |
| 10..... | 120,050 | 26..... | 115,810 |
| 11..... | 115,800 | 27..... | 114,840 |
| 12..... | 115,790 | 28..... | 115,160 |
| 13..... | 115,690 | 29..... | 116,060 |
| 14..... | 115,090 | 30..... | 116,680 |
| 15..... | 115,890 | 31..... | 117,930 |
| 16..... | 116,280 |         |         |

Total for the month.....3,900,290  
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....70,305

Net number distributed.....3,830,187  
Average daily distribution.....113,877

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 6.45 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
My term expires April 25, 1905.

## WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

## DEMOCRATIC PRESS OF MISSOURI.

In the organization effected yesterday by the Democratic editors of Missouri through a distinguished representation assembled in St. Louis there is contained an element of party strength and campaign forcefulness, the value of which may not easily be overestimated.

The closer relations thus established between the Democratic newspapers of the State are in line with the spirit of Democratic harmony which is so pronounced a feature of the Missouri campaign of 1902. The party is united, compact and aggressive in temper. A realization of the tremendous advantage to be gained by thorough organization has been in evidence from the beginning of the campaign. The Democratic press of the State has urged with untiring vigor the advisability of such organization.

It is logical, therefore, that the Democratic editors of Missouri should get together and organize for effective and united newspaper action for the good of the party. Yesterday's meeting constitutes one of the most important and gratifying developments of the campaign thus far. That this truth met with appreciative recognition from the State leaders was proved by the attendance at the meeting of Governor Dockery, Secretary of State Cook and Chairman Rothwell of the Democratic State Committee.

From this time forward the efforts of the Democratic press of Missouri will be more strenuously than ever exerted in behalf of an overwhelming Democratic victory at the polls. The heightened efficiency that comes from organization must of necessity be potent help. In this fact, also, there is found an additional emphasis of contrast with conditions existing in the ranks of Missouri Republicanism, whose newspapers are now disastrously divided in sentiment owing to a widespread protest against the Kerens leadership. The people of the State may with good reason commend the closer organization of Democratic editors. The accomplished fact is one of the most certain guarantees of increased Democratic majorities in the November elections.

## TARIFF REVISION THE ONLY WAY.

Despite the fact that the Government, through its agents of the Department of Justice, is said to be studiously searching for material justifying action to prevent the consummation of the beef merger now being organized by the big packing-houses of this country, the new combine is more than likely to go into effect.

Whatever is possible to the shrewd legal talent in the way of devising a basis of consolidation that shall perfect the Beef Trust's monopoly without establishing a basis for prohibitive injunction proceedings will assuredly be done. The mere fact that many such monopoly consolidations are already in existence and apparently secure against the law significantly indicates the probability of a successful merger of the packers' interests. With the perfected Beef Trust once established the most important of food products will then be absolutely controlled by a monopoly combine.

American consumers, butchers and retail meat dealers already know to their bitter cost what to expect when the big beef merger is completed. Within the past few months the great packing-houses of this country have made a "campaign" of tremendous proportions to themselves at the expense of the public. Acting under an agreement which gave them control of the situation they advanced the price of meat to exorbitant figures. There was no way of relief open to consumers. The only choice was that between paying the prices demanded by the combine or going without meat. This condition of affairs meant actual deprivation to thousands of American families in poor circumstances.

The National Butchers' and Retail Meat Dealers' Association, in starting a movement to secure the removal of tariff duties on Beef Trust products, has shown a clear perception of what is perhaps the only effective line of action now open to the victims of monopoly. It is apparent that this association has no hope of relief through a subversive governmental process.

cution of the beef combine. But it knows that the combine will be generally checked in a monopoly control of markets if the tariff duties on beef are removed, and it is, therefore, directing all effort to this end. The situation is full of instruction for the American people. The lesson which it contains is that a revision of the tariff constitutes the surest means of restricting the malign powers of the monopoly trusts.

## REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES TO-DAY.

Republicans of St. Louis have an opportunity today to cast off for a period of two years at least the onus of Ziegenheimism, Kerensism, Phelpsism and the other isms which have brought the party organization into such disrepute with the better element of citizenship.

By recognizing the action of the Republican State Committee in reorganizing the City Committee, the Board of Election Commissioners has made possible the assertion of power by that section of the party which claims to be against corruption, incompetency and opposition to public sentiment.

The reorganized City Committee has named the judges, clerks and challengers of the primary election, which will be held to-day. They are assured of "a square deal" in the conduct of the primary, something which the anti-Ziegenheim-Kerens faction has been denied during the past few years.

Only one thing remains to be done. If there are enough Republicans in the city who believe in party integrity and political consistency, the so-called fusion ticket will be defeated by a majority which will be good witness to the moral stamina of Republican citizens. This element will vote against those committee-men who represent Ziegenheimism. It will speak plainly against the usurpation of authority by a trafficking majority in the old City Committee, which denied the right of a delegate convention to those who might wish to be candidates.

Above all, the better sort of Republicans will distinguish themselves by refusing to indorse the scheme of R. C. Kerens to capture the General Assembly for himself and William H. Phelps. There has been no political history in Missouri during the past few years which reached the low level attained by the manipulations of these two men. Democrats have tried to eliminate the bobby from legislation. Republicans cannot claim a part in this work under the leadership of Phelps and Kerens. The one is in disrepute in the Democratic party; the other is able to continue a fight for self-aggrandizement because the first schemed to prevent the Jefferson City Convention from speaking on the question.

During the past few months, Democratic officials have succeeded in unearthing municipal corruption which flourished under the Ziegenheim administration. The Republic believes that there are enough Republicans of the better sort to carry the primary against the old forces of Ziegenheim and the remnant of the Meriwether organization. The combination must be beaten at the polls to-day. Decent and self-respecting standards of citizenship inside of the Republican party should insure this achievement.

## MISSOURI OFFERS THE BEST BARGAINS.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, following a visit to the Northwestern States, announces from Washington that "there is a great land hunger everywhere, and that by far the best bargains are to be found in Missouri."

To his amazement the Secretary of Agriculture finds that rich farming lands are cheaper in Missouri than in other States. He finds also that Missouri farmers are prosperous, and that they will be especially and exceptionally prosperous this year, inasmuch as the corn crop of Missouri has not been injured. "This is a big year for Missouri," says Secretary Wilson.

These discoveries on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture will undoubtedly have the effect of stimulating a tremendous interest in the matter of settlement and investment in Missouri. They are in line with earlier announcements of Missouri's advantages coming from no less an authority than one of the Rothschilds, who, some years ago, pointed out the certainty of big returns from investment in this State. Such proclamations of the desirability of Missouri farming lands should be used to the utmost advantage by the proper State authorities and by railroads interested in the State's development.

## POESY STILL AT THE FRONT.

Those time-worn and cynical souls who persist in a reiteration of their mournful belief that the divine spark of poesy has died out of the human breast are hereby respectfully invited to contemplate two quite recent developments which go to prove that they are woefully in error.

The first of these significant indications of mankind's maintained interest in the gentle art of poetizing is found in the great success of The Republic's Skinker road prize poem competition. The second is seen in the fine enthusiasm attending the crowning of an English nobleman as a bard the other day, a ceremony hardly surpassed in genuine fervor by the coronation of King Edward himself.

The Republic's prize poem competition brought over 800 native American poets into the lists. Popular interest in the competition was of the most sincere character. Many original poems of high literary quality were produced. And, at the very close of The Republic's mastersinger contest, comes the cable story of the quaint English celebration of the Druidical rites of the Eldested in the ancient town of Bangor recently, the principal event of which was the conferring of a bardic degree upon the Marquis of Anglesey, poet, and his decoration with the proper insignia. It was a great day for Anglesey and poesy.

Wherefore let us rejoice that the singers are still with us and that we still hold in such dear regard the heartening gift of song. We'll be in a mighty bad way when this condition no longer exists—because it will mean that the world has forever lost its youth.

## DIVERSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.

Southern industrial progress is one of the significant movements of the past decade. Much has been written of the new enterprises which have been started south of Mason and Dixon's line, special reference usually being made to the great increase in cotton factories.

The Tradesman, a weekly publication of Chattanooga, has taken proper cognizance of this growth by issuing bulletins of the new concerns set on foot. Its reports cover the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

An examination of last week's bulletin shows that cotton industries, while many in number, are far from being the only companies which have been organized. In Georgia, sawmills, planing mills and sash and door factories have been started. In Louisiana, ice factories, car and boiler works, irrigation companies, enameling works and a cereal company have begun operations.

A paint factory has been incorporated in North Carolina, rice mills and irrigation companies under one management are frequent in Texas and a basket factory has been found necessary in the same State.

In West Virginia, coal and coke companies are predominant. In all of the States mentioned, electric light, waterworks and telephone companies indicate that municipal improvement is keeping up with private enterprise.

This diversification of industries is one of the hope-

ful signs. Cotton by itself will not be the ultimate means of commercial betterment in the South. The natural advantages of that section are just as good as in other parts of the country. Application of business energy to their development is all that is needed to make the South a strong competitor of the North in lines hitherto regarded as belonging exclusively to the latter.

## TRYING TO REACH THE TRUTH.

Circuit Attorney Folk should be able to render service of exceptional value in the movement which he has now begun to get at the facts accounting for the recent defeat of the street railway bill by the House of Delegates combine.

This measure, favored by the Mayor, the present City Council and the Associate City Counselor, was drawn distinctly in the public interest. It provided for a regulation of the street railways which should insure greater safety and a better transit service. The bill should have received the unanimous vote of the House if the members of that body were desirous of doing their duty in behalf of the local community.

Yet, strange to say, the House was stubbornly hostile to this measure. All St. Louis demanded its passage. The only interest opposing it was that of the street railway corporations. The House of Delegates aligned itself with the street railway corporations and against the people and the bill was defeated. Circuit Attorney Folk may well attempt to solve the mystery attaching to such a record. It is to be hoped that he shall get at the truth.

In the State campaign now under full headway in Missouri the Democratic party occupies a position of exceptional advantage. The bogus issues upon which Missouri Republicanism has chosen to make its campaign, those of mismanagement of the School Fund and extravagance in the reduction of the State debt, have already fallen flat as winning issues from the Republican point of view. They are, instead, issues that in themselves array Missouri voters in support of the Democratic party, inasmuch as their discussion emphasizes the truth of an excellent investment of the School Fund and a liquidation of the State debt under conditions of economical administration not excelled in any other State of the Union. The Democratic campaign in Missouri may well be vigorous, confident and aggressive.

Tariff revision is distinctly the dominant issue of the congressional campaign now under way throughout the United States. So strong is the public sentiment in favor of a revision of the tariff that Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee himself advocated this policy, acting in obedience to the demands of the Northwestern constituency whom he represented in Congress. The fact that Mr. Babcock has since been both wheedled and bulldozed into the protectionist ranks does not alter the situation in the remotest degree. The popular demand for tariff revision, once so openly recognized by the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, will make itself felt at the polls in November. The result should be an overwhelming Democratic victory.

If the Republican party should be victorious in the November elections Mark Hanna will proceed jubilantly to compel the passage of the ship-subsidy bill, adding millions to the "protection" burden borne by American taxpayers. It is for the latter to say if Hanna and the subsidy gang shall remain in control of the situation.

Whenever Circuit Attorney Folk can effectively use the evidence of a bribe-giver or bribe-taker to convict others of the boodler gang he can well afford to protect the convicting witness. The consequent certain administration of justice to the great majority of wrongdoers makes this policy beneficial.

## RECENT COMMENT.

## Wireless Telegraphy a Solid Fact.

Leslie's Weekly.  
Now that the sensational and "nine days' wonder" period following the invention of wireless telegraphy has passed, and the period of practical development and extension has begun, we shall probably hear much less through public prints about this really marvelous device, although, before we are fairly aware of it, it will be in general and familiar use throughout the world. That wireless telegraphy has already been brought well within the realms of practical usefulness is evident by the fact that our Government is establishing a system for its own use, and that nearly all the ocean steamship companies are equipping their vessels with wireless apparatus. That it is being taken up also as a new and promising field for the investment of capital is evident from the statement that a company has just been formed in England with a capital of about \$75,000 for the purpose of operating an extensive system of both wireless telegraph and telephone cables, and that this company is it is informed in behalf of this company that they can telegraph or telephone fully five miles, and by the time the company is in working order they expect to be prepared to sell an apparatus with which every one will be able to telegraph or telephone anywhere within at least twenty miles. The ground will be always used as a conductor. All that is needed, it is said, is to connect the telephones in a room with the transmitter or receiver by means of a short wire with the nearest gas or water pipe, which will carry the current to and from the earth. The walls of houses do not form any obstacle to the transmission of messages. If the public mind had not long since lost its capacity for "taggering" over the achievements of modern inventive genius, it would surely exult to serve sensation when it contemplates the possibilities opened up by this announcement.

## Transports for Receiving Ships.

Army and Navy Journal.  
Considering the poor prices obtained for those of the army transport ships which have been disposed of at public sale, the request of the Navy Department that transports Hancock, Lawton, Grant and Relief be turned over to the navy instead of being sold to private buyers would seem to deserve a favorable response. The vessels named are no longer needed by the army. In fact, they were recently offered for sale, but the bids received for them were entirely too low and were declined for that reason. The navy, on the other hand, is in need of additional vessels to serve as receiving ships and this need is bound to increase with the necessary enlargement of the enlisted service. With these transport vessels at its disposal, the Navy Department could convert two of them into receiving ships to take the place of the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, both of which are now used for that purpose, and thus release those larger craft for other requirements of the service. Not only as a matter of economy, but as a means of supplying the need of the naval establishment which is becoming more urgent with the increase in recruiting for the enlisted service, the proposed transfer of the army transports to the navy would appear to be based on solid grounds of sound public policy.

## Is This a Trustful Picture?

Harry Thurston Peck in October Atlantic.  
But the American wife? Henry James has summed up the American wife in just one sentence. He says: "The American wife knows nothing of her husband's affairs—except that they are of the not the slightest consequence." This is both epigrammatic and exactly true. The American wife has quite a genuine affection for her husband. Even after years of marriage have gone by, she thinks of him with unaffected friendliness. He is so useful! She credits him with almost all the virtues, except perhaps the virtue of being interesting, and she overlooks that one defect of his with charitable toleration. She sees him come and go each day with clocklike regularity. She vaguely knows what his profession or vocation is. She thinks better of him if it is a profession or vocation that is generally regarded as quite creditable; but this is practically all she knows or cares about it.

## A Woman's Answer.

October Smart Set.  
"How sweet it would be to live alone with you in yonder lighthouse!" he whispered, tenderly.  
"Yes," she murmured, abstractedly, "and do light housekeeping."

## WORLD'S FAIR WORKERS.



GEORGE W. STEWART.

Whom President Francis says he will recommend to the Exposition Executive Committee for appointment as Manager of the Bureau of Music. Mr. Stewart at present is manager of the Boston Festival Orchestra. He is the son of the distinguished surgeon, Doctor Joseph Stewart, known during the Civil War as Doctor Joe Stewart.

## CARTEN-WALDEN WEDDING—HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Marion Walden of Tuxedo Park, to Mr. Franklin Joseph Carten of Fort Worth, Tex., formerly of St. Louis, took place on Tuesday, September 9, at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, at Webster. Only relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Carten have gone to Old Mexico for a trip, and after October 1 will be at home at Fort Worth.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Louis Mullgardt and her little son, Alexander Steffens Mullgardt, returned yesterday from a summer spent in the Wisconsin lake region, at Highland Park, and in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Mullgardt will take up their residence in Cabanne this fall and remain through the winter.

Miss Helen Heinzelmann, No. 455 Shenandoah avenue, is expected home in two weeks. She is at present in Beatrice, Neb., and from there will go to Omaha before returning home.

The Misses Madge and Susie Mallone and Mrs. Charles Judge returned home last week, after a visit to Manitou, Colorado Springs and Denver.

Mrs. Harry B. Wagoner and son, Blawett, have returned from Green Lake, Wis.

Mrs. Louise Palmer Myers, Mrs. Walter L. Dray and Walter R. Dray, who have been spending the summer at Holderness, N. H., and Greenwich-on-the-Sound, Conn., are now at the Waldorf Astoria, New York.

Miss Boyce has returned from a Canadian trip and is at the Grand Avenue Hotel for the winter.

Miss Sadie Shelby of New Orleans is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Alex. Shelby, No. 5906 Cates avenue.

Mrs. E. C. Halle has returned to her home in St. Joseph, Mo., after a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. P. Carman of Maplewood.

Miss Bertha Sporing has returned after a two month's absence, visiting New York, Canada and the Northern resorts.

Miss Alice Jones of 204 Marcus avenue has returned from a month's visit with friends in Peog and Edwardsville, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Laupheimer removed from No. 3415 Laclede avenue to No. 410 Cleveland avenue.

Mrs. F. V. Horvey, after a trip North, is at home again and stopping at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. J. B. Nolan, No. 1221 Bayard avenue, gave an informal supper Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. M. A. Flynn of Kansas City, who has been visiting here the past week. Prizes were won by Mrs. Early, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Flynn.

Mrs. M. L. Carten of Nova Scotia, who has been visiting Mrs. Percival Walden at Tuxedo Park, departed on Friday for her home, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Fannie Ursell of White Earth, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Goebels gave a card party to a few of their friends Friday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. Kelly of Chicago. Among those present were: Messieurs and Mesdames—J. R. Reid, John Warner, William Kelly, L. E. Goebels, Charles Smith.

## FROM THE GREAT POETS.

## MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

BY FOSTER.

Stephen Collins Foster was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1826, and died at the age of 34. He was the son of a prosperous farmer, was well educated, but had a Bohemian tendency that was his ruin. He wrote about 125 songs, a third of which were negro melodies, the first inspiration for which he said to have gained in visiting negro camp-meetings. He sold to the Christy minstrel, his first song, "O Susanna," when he was but 15.

"The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home;  
The corn-top's ripe, and the meadow's in the bloom,  
While the birds make music all the day;  
The young folk roll on the little cabin floor,  
All merry, all happy and bright;  
By-mo'-n' hard times comes a-knockin' at the door—  
Then my old Kentucky home, good night!

Weep no more, my lady;  
O weep no more to-day!  
We'll sing one song for the old Kentucky home,  
For the old Kentucky home, far away.

They hunt no more for the possum and the coon,  
On the meadow, the hill, and the shore;  
They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon,  
On the bench by the old cabin door;  
The day goes by, like a shadow o'er the heart,  
With sorrow, where all was delight;  
The time has come when the darkeys have to part—  
Then, my old Kentucky home, good night!

The head must bow, and the back will have to bend,  
Wherever the darkey may go;  
A few more days, and the trouble all will end,  
In the field where the sugar canes grow;  
A few more days to tote the weary load—  
No matter, 'twill never be light;  
A few more days till we totter on the road—  
Then, my old Kentucky home, good night!

Supr C Foster

## INTRAMURAL RAILWAY WILL COST \$750,000.

Chas. V. Weston of Chicago Commissioned to Design Big World's Fair Feature.

## EIGHT MILES OF TRACKAGE.

Will Skirt the Exposition Site, Climb Hill-sides and Penetrate Every Point of Interest on the Grounds.

Charles V. Weston of Weston Bros., Chicago, has been commissioned by Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor to design the eight miles of intramural railway which will be constructed on the World's Fair site at a cost of \$750,000.

Mr. Weston is not only to formulate a general plan for the route, to canvass methods of crossing ravines, descending and ascending slopes, making switches, buildings and loops at appropriate places, but he is also instructed to draw specifications for the construction, stating how it must be elevated, where a surface road and where a subsurface track.

Several hours were spent yesterday in consultation between Mr. Weston and the Director of Works. Blue prints showing the lay of the two square miles of site, the location of the main Exposition buildings and contour maps were studied. In this manner the railway expert became familiar with the elevations to be scaled and the grades by which this could be accomplished. The Director of Works then turned Mr. Weston over to Chief Civil Engineer Richard H. Phillips, to be supplied with additional information. In the afternoon Mr. Weston was taken over the site, that he might note the possibilities of intramural transportation. He will remain in the city until to-night, when he starts for Chicago to plan the road, making his report to the Director of Works probably in two weeks.

It has not been definitely decided whether the construction of the road will be given to contractors, so that the completed railway may be operated by the Exposition Company, or whether a concession will be granted for the construction according to the specifications to be prepared by Mr. Weston.

It is certain that the road will pass in front of the main picture of the Fair, so that passengers may be landed on the Grand Plaza in the city. This will be accomplished in some way to keep the road out of the picture, either by screening it with trees, or by erecting a "dummy" facade behind which the passengers may be discharged.

At Chicago the intramural railway was not of as much use as it might have been had the desire to keep the lake front open been absent. As it was, the intramural road at Chicago ran only along the western, northern and southern limits of the grounds. It was impossible to reach the Court of Honor and its abutting exhibit buildings by means of the intramural line. This mistake will be corrected in St. Louis.

Roses and Plants at Auction.  
Auctioneer Selkirk will sell to-day, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., by order Michel Plant and Bulb Co., a large lot of roses, plants, bulbs, etc., at their nurseries, corner Magnolia and Tower Grove avenues.

## FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.

This admirable costume of real corduroy is one of the most fetching and useful constructions of the season. See what has become of our rainy-day skirt when put into the hands of tasteful designers. You have here all of the utility and softness produced by the plaided flounces. The novel sleeve, the natty short jacket that fits so well and smoothly over the hips are certainly tasteful enough to commend this most attractive and stylish of costumes. The hat is of rough felt, velvet and beanie.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, September 17, 1877.  
The choir of the old Cathedral on Walnut street was reorganized. It was composed of Miss Louisa Meiserson, Miss Julia Clegg, Misses Lacy and Jane Tausig, Philip Branson and Professor Richard S. Poppen.  
Emile Karst composed a new song for Oscar Steins, entitled "You Will Never Grow Old to Me."  
The Board, members of the Amateur Operatic Society, departed for New York City.  
Alfalfa, a new species of fodder, was exhibited at the Exposition and Fair and attracted much attention.  
At the First Presbyterian Church Miss Minnie Curtis's voice attracted much favorable comment. Her rendition of Mendelssohn's deeply religious aria, "O, Rest in the Lord," was particularly effective.  
The Order of Druids celebrated the twenty-ninth anniversary at Union Park. Among the speakers were Doctor W. Drecher, J. Morgan, Judge Charles F. Cady, George Frederick, Hugo Auler, William Hahn, Judge John Jackson and Gus Baare.  
Among those who returned from a summer vacation were: Mrs. A. O. Grubb, Miss Alice Grubb, Miss Fannie Meagher, Miss Sallie Britton, Miss Ella Sturges, Miss Daisy Noel, Miss Laura Doan, Isaac Cook, J. B. Robertson, Willis Scott and G. R. Hutchinson.  
Mrs. F. W. Bolman gave a handsomely appointed entertainment at her home on South Thirteenth street, at which most of the persons prominent in society were present.